Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [66] bridging pages 19 and 20 of the application with the following rewritten paragraph:

The test for porosity (microporosity) is a modification of the procedure of TAPPI T460, Gurley method for measuring the air resistance of paper. In this procedure hereinafter referred to as the modified Gurley method, a sample of the coated mat (approximately 2 inches by 5 inches) is clamped between the 1 in^2 orifice plates of a Gurley Densometer, Model 4110. The inner cylinder is released and allowed to descend under only its own weight (*i.e.* by gravity alone) and the elapsed time (measured in seconds) between the instant the inner cylinder enters the outer cylinder of the apparatus until the 100 ml mark on the inner cylinder reaches (enters) the outer cylinder is recorded. The test then is repeated with the sample facing (oriented) in the opposite direction. The porosity, reported in seconds, comprises the average of the two replicates for each sample. A suitable resin exhibits a porosity of less than about 45 seconds, preferably less than about 20 seconds. At porosities of higher than about 45 seconds, the coated mat-gypsum core interface is at a much higher risk of delamination (*i.e.*, blister formation) as the water vapors seek a path to escape during curing of the board. As discussed below, too low of a porosity also interferes with air flow through the coating during board preparation as the gypsum slurry seeks to penetrate into and through the non-coated side of the mat and leads to formation of an unsatisfactory interface between the gypsum core and the coating. Preferably, the porosity is also more than about 2 seconds and usually more than about 5 seconds, so as to minimize bleedthrough of gypsum during board manufacture.